Maleigh Alegister.

CURIOUS FACT.

A short time since a young man in the township of Warsaw, Genessee-county, New York, was engaged in cutting wood; and in felling a tree it became entangled in the branches of other trees. While endeavoring to disentangles the tree and bring it to the ground, it suddenly fell; and splitting at the butt, he was caught by the foot, and thus suspended with his head downward. In this condition he cried for help, until his vioce was gone and his strength well nigh exhaust-

ed. His az-, had fallen, and he could barely On Thursday, the other Davidson case touch the end of the helve with his finger. -the State vs Edmund Martin,-a free ne-He labored to reach it, but it was all in vain. gro arraigned on a charge of stealing a Slave, Could he but get that, he could extricate he property of G. W. Smith of Davidson himself. But alas! it was beyond his reach. County, was taken up The trial occupied What was he to do? He had c ied for hely the whole of Thursday till 9 o'clock at night. usual he could no longer speak. He was in Counsel for the prisoner :- John A. Gilthe woods, three quarters of a mile from any mer. J. M L ach, and J. R. McLane, Esgrs. hum in being. The weather was extremely For the State, Solicitor Poindexter and R. co'd, and he was hanging with his head Gorrell, Esq.

downward, suffering extr me pain, not only Con-iderable interest was manifested in in the foot which was caught in the cleft of this case. The court room being crowded the tree, but also in the head, caus d by his during the day.

unnatural position and the great exertion he The trial having been concluded, his had put torth to make himself heard. Death Honor stated the principal points in the evnow seemed inevitable, unless he could be dence adduced, whereupon he proceeded imm diately extricated. There was no alto charge the Jury in a clear and remarkaternative. Summoning all his courage, therebly impartial manner, when they retired, and fore, he came to the determination to make after being absent some time, returned a the attempt to cut off his leg; and should he verdict of GUILTY.

succeed in doing this, there was but a faint The prisoner enjoyed the benefit of able hope that he would thereby save his life, for counsel, and well did they do their duty .-there was no surgeon at hand to take up the The State was also ably represented, and atieties-no kind friend wear to bind up the nothing was left undone to bring the crimimangled limb. It seemed more than probanal to justice.

ble, therefore, that he would bleed to death. Jesse McBride, who was convicted at the But what will a man not do to save his ife? ast Term of Forsythe Superior Court of He had in his pocket an old dull knife .-circulating an incendiary pamphle, but ap-With this he cut off the legs of his boot and pealed to the Supreme Court, also made his stocking, and then ur jointed his own ankle. appearance this day, as he was bound to do. This b ing done, he crawled to his dinner No action having been had on the case at

basket, and binding up the stump with a the late 'l'erm of the Supreme Court, on acnapkin which had covered his dinner, he count (as is supposed) of some informality in started upon his hands and knees through the record, that app al lies over, and he was the snow for home. When he arrived within again held to bail in a bond of one thousand a few rods of his house he was discovered by dollars for his appearance at our next Supesome friends, who hastened to his relief. His rior Court. On Friday morning, His Honor pronoun-

strength was now exhausted. Help had come and he fainted. He was borne to the house and resuscitated. Now come the curious facts; and I will here say that the gentleman who related the facts to me was present, and went

for the surgeon. "Go," said the wounded "COUSIN SALLY DILLARD." man, "go immediately 10 the woods and cut The Sons of Temperance recent y had out my foot, for it is suffering most excruciapublic meeting in Wilkesboro', N. Carolina, They did so, and brought the at which several excellent speeches were ting pain." fout to the house. He then said it was cold delivered. It was Court week, and Hamiland wished it put into warm water. This ton C. Jones, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of request was a so granted. It was not in the that State, well known to many of our read-

RALEIGH REGISTER. FORSYTHE SUPERIOR COURT. The Superior Court of Law and Equity for the County of Forsyth, his Honor Judge BAILEY presiding, is in session this week, at the Court House in Winston. After a

very elaborate charge from his Honor to the Grand Jury on Monday afternoon, the Court roc.eded on Tuesday morning to dispose the cases for trial on the Civil Docket .--There being none calculated to elicit general interest, we deem it unnecessary to en ter into any detail in reference to them. Two cases were removed from Davidson o this County, and tried The one, a case of Grand Larceny, was taken up on Wednesday, and the Defendant acquitted.



Wednesday, April 16, 1851.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1, Harrison Street DENT, JASON TAYLOR, J. W. ARMSTRONG. WADSWORTH, ALEX'R. R. LAWS, and A. J

SMILEY. Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS. of Montgomery. la, is our General Travelling Agent for the States o Alabama and Tennessee, Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182. South enth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by WM. H. WELD, JOHN COL-LINS. JAMES DEERING. A. KIRK WELLING-YON, E. A. EVANS, JOHN T. JUDKINS, I

THOS. D. NICE.

FRANKLIN SUPERIOR COURT. This tribunal was in session until Saturday of

last week, Judge ELLIS presiding. The most important law trial was that of the State rs. James H. Youngblood, indicted for stealing a negro belonging to Willis H. Sanders, of Johnston ; from which County the case was removed, on affidavit of the State, at Fall Term last.

The whole of the day, on Wednesday, we learn. was consumed in getting a jury and examining the witnesses, about twenty in number. On Thursday the arguments were heard. The Attorney Gen'l., B. F. Moore, Esq. opened the case for the State, and was followed by Geo. W. Haywood, and Henry W. Miller, Esqrs., for the prisoner .--The argument for the prosecution was then closed by Gen. Saunders, who appeared with the

Attorney Genoral, and after a full charge from his Honor, the Jury retired about 8 o'clock at night, and remained out, being unable to agree, until 12 o'clock Friday night. It appearing that there was no probability of a verdict being returned by

the Jury, at least for many days, an ageement was made, whereby the costs of the prosecution were | which was duly received and submitted to the con-

THE ADMINISTRATION. No true Whig can be otherwise than pleased at

the increasing popularity of the present Administration. At no period, of our political history. except perhaps, during a part of Monroe's administration, has partizan bitterness and vituperation been so effectually disarmed, by prudence, firmness and patriotism in those, whose positions at the head of the Government are ever watched, with eagle eyes, by such as are politically hostile to them. FANATICISM, both North and South, has poured out its venom, without producing any other impression upon the man who stands at the helm of the ship of State and the brave crew that surrounds him, than a more resolute determination never to surrender the gallant vessel into the hands of those who would drive it upon the breakers ! Let all those who desire an honest and patriotic administration of the Government, securing to each section all its rights, whilst it looks to the preservation of the Union as necessary to secure and perpetuate the prosperity and liberty of all, rally around MILLARD FILLMORE .the Western States, assisted by J. R. SWITH, J. T. The whole country should be proud of such a man, and the Whig Party is dead to every emo-PERRIN LOCKE, W. RAMSAY, Dr. JOSHUA | tion of gratitude and justice if it does not bid him God speed in his patriotic labors, and come up with alacrity to his support in the efforts he is making to carry out the provisions of the Constitation and preserve the Union ! No period was ever more favorable than the present to crush effectually the fanatical spirit which has so long disturbed, our peace and threatened our institu-LOCKE, JOS. BUTTON, GEO. P. BUTTON, and tions, and it is the duty of every man to throw off the trammels of party, and give aid and counten-

ance to the man who has thrown himselt into the breach and breasted the attacks of abolitionists at the North and secessionists at the South ! Three cheers for MILLARD EILLMORE

In this connection, we think it proper to notice the appearance in the last "Republic," of a correspondence, which formed a part of the documents accompanying the President's Message to the Senate, by which it appears that, as far back as October last, in view of threatened difficulties in executing the Fugitive Slave law, the PRESI-DENT gave the necessary directions and took the necessary precautions to ensure the faithful fulfilment and execution of that law. There is indeed, as the "Republic" remarks, every reason to believe that these precautions, backed by the patriotism of the great body of the American people. will every day render resistance to that or any other law of the land a proposition more and more out of the question.

The following letters form part of the Correspondence alluded to:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, October 29, 1850. Sig: Circumstances have occured to prevent

WHEN WILL THOSE SPEECHES BE FORTHCOMING ?

It will be remembered by the public, that during the last Session of the Legislature the doctrine of "Secession" had a number of able and zealous champions in the ranks of the Democraey, who gave vent to their eloquence, and the "Standard" delighted to herald the ability with which they met and overturned the arguments of Messrs. Gilmer, Woodfin, Haughton, Rayner and others ! What has become of their speeches ?-Why have they not been published ? We appeal to them not to disappoint public expectation. So much eloquence and profound reasoning should not be "ost upon the desert air." Messrs. Dobbin, Saunders, Person, Avery, Caldwell, and others equally as well known to fame, should take care how they keep the public mind so long in suspense. Come, gentlemen, do let the people have your speeches ! Perhaps, in the calm solitude of the closet, the perusal of them might effect a great change in their opinions in reference to the value of the Union ! Will the "Standard"

be kind enough to furnish us with a copy of each or all with which it was so 'exstatically pleased ? Do Mr. "Standard," let us have copies, especially if they are in pamphlet form ! We wish to file

THE INGRATITUDE OF PARTY.

We do not know on record, a more shametu instance of Party ingratitude than that exhibited by the treatment of the " Democracy" (goodcharitable souls !) towards MR. RITCHIE! For

nearly forty years has he been battling in behalf of the man who now leads that Party, and no one living has more zealousy devoted himself to the advocacy of the Democratic "cause"-vet, when

misfortune comes. (occasioned partly by his own manly and patriotic devotion to the UNION of our fathers) there are found in his own political household, those who are mean enough to rejoice at such a result ! His career as an Editor has been a long and distinguished one. Whatever may be thought of his apparent political tergiversations in times past, he is entitled to the thanks of all who love the Union, for his recent, firm and bold stand by the side of the Flag of the whole Country against disunionists, North and South ! He has borne for some time the appellation of "the Napoleon of the Press " He retires full of honors, but leaving good cause to say as his prototype in another field could in truth have said, when hemmed in by the little possessions which were left him

on the rocky border of St. He ena, " in prosperity we many have many enemies, but in adversity there are but few f. iends."

The manner in which Mr. Ritchie has been disan earlier reply to your letter of the 18th inst., posed of by THE PARTY-that Party which boasts Court, and could take no jurisdiction of the offence. of its generous impulses, is not only calculated

THE BOSTON FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. on Sims met this morning. The Sheriff testified that the marshal refused to allow the warrants served exthe Sims case. Subjoined will be found the details of proceedings, as communicated in successive despatches to the "Baltimore Sun." A private Despatch from Washington informs

isfaction throughout the Country. It may justly be claimed as a triumph of the Constitution, and a vindication of the Compromise to the title of a "PEACE-measure;" for if the Fugitive Law can killed. My men have no weapons-such as from being "PEACE measure; for it the regime of the hot-bed of or knives. Last night we put away all weapons in a safe place. the most fetid and rampant Abolitionism, there

can be no doubt of its execution in any other portion of the Northern States.

We have said that the result of this case will produce satisfaction throughout the country, generally. There are two classes of persons, however, to whom it will bring nothing but chagrin and disappointment :- to the vile and fanatical followers of Phillips, Sumner, Rantoul, and the like, who have endeavored to obstruct and resist the enforcement of the law, by perjury, by force and by every crime, and to the disunionists of the South, who saw in the failure to enforce the law the gratification of their longings, and who exul ted at the prospect. The vindication of Law and

Order is hardly more gratifying than this confusion and foi ing of the ultras.

THE BOSTON FUGITIVE CASE.

Boston, April 11, noon.-The excitement growing out of the Sims fugitive case has somewhat subsided The officers of the law, however, are prepared for any mergency, should a rescue be attempted

Last evening, another attempt was made to take the alledged fugitive, Sims, from the custody of the inted States Marshall by an application to Judge Levi Woodbury, of the United States Supreme Court. The application was made by Messrs. Charles Sumner, Richard H. Dana, jr., and Samuel E. Sewall.-A chamber Court was held at 8 o'clock by Judge Woodbury, in the United States Court Room, and the parties applying were heard in argument in support of the petition.

Mr. Dana addressed some preliminary remarks t honor, in relation to the grounds of the petition and was followed by an argument by Mr. Summer, in support of the captive Sims. He alleged that he and been for some days held in custody; that the commissioner had caused to be issued a process against him for resisting and assaulting officer Bateman, while the service of a legal process, which he complained was contrary to his rights.

The U. S. Marshall, though requested by the petitioner's counsel, had failed to bring him (the petitioner) before the Commissioner, Hallett, named in the warrant.

The prisoner had desired a hearing in the case and suggested that the said warrant was null and yold -Mr. Summer held that the proof of the Marshal show ed no jurisdiction, and was therefore invalid and void

The commissioner was an inferior magistrate of this Mr. Sumner introduced the following affidavit of

cept by force. The mayor testified that the city police were employed in maintaining order and not lice were complexed in manualing order and bot in guarding Sims, and that the military had been called upon to assist in preserving peace. He refused to as swer, when asked if the latter were to escort Sims t

In the House, this morning, Mr. Curtis, of Boston, A private Despatch from Wasnington and the departure of the still later intelligence, of the departure of Sims for Savannah, by sea, without disturbance Marshall Tukey, in his examination before the intervention of Sims for Savannah, by sea, without disturbance department of the search and not violated the privileges of the House. vestigation committee of the Senate, said:

"I have not been ordered to assist in taking the prisoner away, excepting in the general order

serve peace. I think it my duty thereby to see a prisoner conveyed beyond the line of the State prisoner conveyed beyond the fine of the state I think our presence will prevent a man from being

afe place. My men however, have drilled with arms launed them by the United States Marshall. I dont think weapons will be needed, as some 1.500 to 2.000 per sons have volunteered in preserving peace. One hun dred and fifty caulkers, three hundred truckmen, company of firemen, besides merchants, bank dree tors, tradesmen, mechanics, and many wealthy and respectable gentlemen have offered their services understood that a number of countrymen, excited b inflammatory appeals, were coming to town the morning, armed with pitchforks, &c, and had my men posted ready to arrest them whenever found." The House to-day refused to entertain the question of privilege offerred by Mr. Curtis as to their right

as part of the grand inquest of the State, being in fringed, by the appointment of an investigating com The fugitive will start South to morrow mor-

ning, accompanied by a very large civil and military

LITERARY NOTICES.

Sketches of Virginia, Historical and Biographical By the Rev. William H. Foste, D. D. Philadelphia William S. Morton, 1850.

The title of this book, like that of the former work on North Carolina by the same Author, is in one res pect a misnomer, and calculated to mislead person who merely content themselves with reading title pages. Its history and biography are, in fact, mainly confined to the events and the men connected with one religious denomination, though by no means exclusively so. Of the leading events we had some knowledge before; but we find them here more mi nutely stated, and derived from more authentic sources than any to which we have had access. Some of the scenes described are of a very interesting and stirring nature, and they are given by Dr. Foste ma style, though by no means faultless, yet in many portions very animated. The size of the Volume at first intimidated us, but when we commenced reading we found so much to engage our attention, and were to much entertained and instructed by its contents, that

we could not be satisfied without going through the The plan of the Author has necessarily led to some epetition as he brings the same actors on the stage at different times and in different connexions; but though this swells the size of the Volume, it can scarcely be aid to be a fault, for we became so deepl

made cooler, and he was satisfied. I will miles, the limb again amputated-the man recovered and became a preach r of the gospel in the Baptist Church! How mysterious be thought of what have been denominated "curious facts," there is enough in the histo. ry of this case, which is known to be true, to

make it painfully interesting; and yet God. no doubt, had a wise pupose in view in permitting such an event. Many may rise up in the judgment and call that preacher blessed, who was led to seek the ministry by so mysterious a d spensation of Providence. And he having "turn d many to righeousness" may shine as the stars for ever and ever. True it is that,

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform."

'What I do,' said the Savieur, "thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter.' [Philadelphia Presbyterian.

BOYS.

The Olive Branch gives the following excellent exposition of that queer and inexplicable creation-a Boy:

A boy is the spirit of mischief embodied : a perfect teetotum, spinning round like a jenay or tumbling heels over h ad. He must hear the last of the joke. - Temperance (S. invariably go through the process of leaping C.) Advocate. over every chair in his reach, makes drumheads of the doors, turns the tin pans into cymbals, takes the best knives out to dig melasses cask and leaves the molasses run. rendered by Judge Parsons: ming, is boon companion to the sugar barrel, searches up all the pie and preserves left after supp rand eats them, goes to the applesevery ten minu'es, hides his old cap in order to wear his best one, cuts his boots accidentally if he wants a new pair, tears his clothes for fun, jumps into the puddles for fun, and for ditto tracks your carpets and cuts your furni. ture. He is romping, shouting. blustering, and in all but his best es are a terrible torment, especially to his sisters. He don't pretend to much until he is twelve, then the rage for frock coats and high dickies com- Mayor's office. It was for this that the promences At fourteen he is too big to split wood or go after water, and at the time these interesting offices ought to be performed. contrives to be invisible, wheth r concealed in the garret with some old worm-eaten novel for a compation, ensconced in the woodshed trying to learn legerdemain tricks, or bound off on som .: expedition that turns out to be in most cases more deplorable than ex- has given to the public a right to pass and plorabie, to coin a word : at fifteen he has repass over it, but in all other respects it as fifte n to twenty, may we be clear from the track when he is in sight; he knows more than Washington and Benjamin Franklin together; in other words, he knows more than he will ever know again.

Just hail one of young specimens "boy, at sixteen, and how wrathy he gets! If he parlor window, or any other obnoxious busidoes not answer you precisely as the little urchin did who angrily exclaimed, "don't call me boy, I've smoked these wo years," he

room in which the unfortunate man lay, yet ers, as the author of "Capt. Rice, he gin a as soon as the foor touch d the water he cried treat," entered the Court House at an adout, saying, "it burns me; the water is too vanced stage of the . xercises, and was manihot!" Upon putting the h and into the water fest y endeavoring to maintain an ancog. A sufficient to cover them, and the prisoner was on it was found even so The water was then man from Ashe county had gone in with Saturday morning brought into Court and dis tary force of the United S ates to aid the civil offi- THOMAS RITCHIE! the crowd in a high state of inebriation, who, charged-a note prosequi being entered on the cers in the execu ion of their proper functions, also add that a surgeon was obtained from at length overcome by the potent god be wor- other Indictment against him, for stealing a negro Baravia, a distance of fifteen or eighteen shipped, fell prostrate on the floor. The author of "Cousin Sally Di lard" was discovered, gave notice, that unless the prisoner left the State, notwithstanding his endeavors to prevent it, and so loud and r peared were the calls for are the ways of Provid-nce! Whatever may him, that he was forced to come forward. Approaching from the outer circles of the

cod sentence of death upon Edmund Mar-

tin, when an appeal was taken to the Su-

preme Court .- People's Press.

crowd, + nveloped in a cloak, with his hat in hand. Mr. Jones spoke as follows: "Gent emen and Ladies : I am greatly flattier d by this urgent call, but I cannot make you a speech to night. I hold that no had he been acquitted in the case which was tried, what he might say. I have made no such preparation, and therefore, must beg to be excused. Moreover, I hold that I should be

ecution

entirely "out of order" to occupy your altention at this moment, for there is a gentleman out here in the back ground, (turning round to make, with ever so much preparation ! While, therefore, the gentleman from Ashe has the floor, I must not intrude."

The effect, we may well conceive, was irresistible : even the fellow sufferers, some of whom were aspiring lowards the floor themselves, joined heartily in the laugh, and the "gentleman from Ashe" is not like soon to

In the Philadelphia Court of Q arter Ses- are satisfied that Norfolk will never consent to worms for bast and loses them, hunts up the sions on Saturday, the following decison was

> IMPORTANT DECISION - The Right of an Occupant of a House to compel Persons to leave the Ground in front of it. -On Saturday, David Vondersmith was before the selves, which we trust will soon be reconciled, Court on a writ of habeas corpus. He was and then all will be well." charged with an assault and battery on Andrew Kee, the keeper of a hackney and carriage. The facts are, that Kee was standing in front of the United States Hotel. when he was ordered to leave by Mr. Snider. The latter called defendant to arrest him, which he did, and took him to the secution was brought. Kee alleged that he went to the hotel to look for a gentleman means the only proof he has given of his wonderwho owed him money, and that he was not ful inventive and mechanical talent. A friend of inside of the hotel. Judge Parsons said he ours conversing with him, some time since, as to tance as the marshal may require in the execuwould decide the question presented upon the probability of any invention, in the progressive first principles so that the rights of parties stages of science, by which carriages might be should be clearly understoorl. Every man propelled along the electric wire, was informed much his property as any other part of got the thing partially planned in my head. The the premises. No one has a right to stand on'y difficulty is, how to get around the posts !!" or carry on any business in front of any man's house, and if to compel the offender might set up a fish stand under another's

ness. A man keeps a public house to entertain strangers and travellers, and no one has

secured to the State, under a confession of judg- | sideration of the President In rep y to the question presented by you. I

strict obedience to them.

(Signed)

Comd't Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, October 28, 1850.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

ment by the prisoner and a security for a sum and he trust that the patriotism of he good neobelonging to Dr. Watson. The Attorney Gen'l he should feel it his duty to revive the latter pros- process in his hands, and to render it effectual.

The agreement was regarded by all, we are further informed, as meeting the ends of public justice, whilst it secured the life, and rendered unnecessary the further imprisonment, of the Defendant. He had been in Jail twelve months, and one ought to attempt addressing so respecta- would have been imprisoned six months longer to citizens to his aid, and shall call for the assistance ble an audience as this, without considering answer the other Indictment. There was much of the marines, you will, in such event promptly interest taken in the trial-the Court House being crowded during the whole of its progress.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

The Petersburg and Norfolk papers, we are and pointing to the fallen Silenus,) who is glad to see, continue to urge upon their towns-peomaking a much more forcible speech upon ple, with marked zeal aud ability, the necessity the subject of temperance, than I could hope of doing their duty towards rebuilding the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. The "Argus," of the latter place, roticing a recent article in this paper on the subject, gives the following flattering assurances that all shall yet be well. We sincerely

hope that our contemporary "speaks by the Card."

". We are sorry to find, from the gloomy appre hensions expressed in this article in the Register and from other sources, that doubts are entertained as to the probable rebuilding of this road, so essential to the luture prosperity of our city. Wcsee it abandoned for the necessary funds to put it n operation; and we think we can "assume the responsibility" in assuring our friends of the Old

North State, who are interested in the success of this project, that our people will make liberal subscriptions for its accomp ishment. There are some little dissensions existing here among our-

05- It is stated that our ingenious townsman, LUMSDEN, who is at present at the North, bids fair to realize something handsome from his new and beautiful invention, the " Hotel Telegraph ." which we have hitherto described. The Professor (as goes his title,) is unquestion

ably a genius, and this experiment of his is by no in reply, that " there was no doubt of it." " Indeed, I," (the Professor aforesaid,) have a ready the confinement of persons arrested as fugitive

Among the list of passengers who sailed to go, if such was not the law, a person from New York for Liverpool, on the 8th inst., in the new and splendid packet OCEAN QUEEN. we notice the name of Dr. RICHARD B. HAYWOOD of this City. Dr. H. goes to Paris, where he a right to come about his premises or to inter. will remain for some time, for purposes connect- ed a sufficient reason for granting your request fere with his customers or guests. It has ed with his Profession, and carries with him the that the commanders of the navy yard and reve-

to call forth sympathy for him, but to arouse the am instructed by the President to say, that he indignation of every man who hates ingratitude. Habeas Corpus to bring the prisoner before him - glad, after some acquaintance, to meet them again in deprecates any necessity for caling on the nuli- It will be a long time before they find another The deposition of Thomas Sinis, is as follows:

The "Standard" labors hard to prove that ple of Pennsy vania will enable the marshal and Judge Wade, who has been recently elected to other civil officers to command sufficient assistance from among those in civil life, to serve any the United States Senate, from Ohio, is a Whig, But the President, feeling the full force of his Well, if all this he so, he is "hail fellow-well consitutional obligation "to take care that the matched" with his Democratic colleague, Chase, laws be tai hfu ly executed," directs that if the marshal, or any of his known deputies, charged than whom neither Giddings nor Garrison have with the service of process by competent authormade more fanatical and infamous speeches! We ity of the United States, shall be unable to raise have no use for either Wade or Chase. They the necessary force for that purpose, or to prevent a rescue, or to make a recapture, in case of disgrace the high position they hold. They are rescue, by virtue of his authority to summon enemies to the Union, and as such, are the worst enemies to their species! But, the "Standard" will sometimes drop the truth, when it is favorable order them to accompany and assist him in the performance of his duty, having previously in to a political opponent. The very article which structed the officer in command of the marines it publishes to prove Wade a Whig and show that, during this service, he will receive the orders what he is doing in his fanatical career, has the of the marsha, or his deputy and act only in

following emphatic announcement-

Such will be your duty in applications from "HE (WADE) CONDEMNED IN THE STROMEST the marshal and his known deputies. But in TERMS WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS WHO AIDED IN THE the case of like applications from special deputies PASSAGE OF THE LAW BY THEIR VOTES, OR BY BODG app inted by Commissioners of the United States ING : REBUKED WITH ENERGY AND SPIRIT, FILLto execute process under the act of the last session MORE AND CHITTENDEN, AND VISITED DANIEL WEEof Congress, entitled "An act to amend and sup-STER WITH THE MOST WITHERING AND BITING SARplementary to the act entitled 'an act respecting CASTIC DENUNCIATIONS." fugilives from justice, and versons escaping from

the service of their masters,' approved February Yet the "Standard" is so regardless of the rules 12, 1793." they will be required in each instance of consistency and justice, that it would impress to produce to you a certificate of the justice or the People with the belief that Mr. Fillmore and judge of the United States in their district, stating that the execution of the process in question his Cabinet have a sympathy and fellow feeling has been actual y resisted, or that combinations to with Northern fanaticism! They are bitterly deresist it have been formed, too powerful to be overnounged at the North by Wade, Chase & Co .ome by the authority of such deputy, to call for They are as bitterly denounced at the South by the posse comitatus, in which event you will render to him the like assistance as if called on Rhett, Holden & Co. They cannot be far from by a marshal or his deputy, observing the cauright. They will be sanctioned by the great body tions above indicated. of the American People, who value peace and Very respectfully, your obedient servan'. WILL. A. GRAHAM. Commodore GEORGE C. READ,

quiet, and abhor the motives and are resolved to resist the efforts of those who, for selfish ends, are endeavoring to push us heedlessly on to the brink of disunion and civil bloodshed !

SIR : Your letter of the 24th ins ant has been CF "B," a correspondent of the "Standard" rereceived and said before the President for his conviewing the works of "Grace Greenwood," a well sideration. By it you inform me that the sheriff known non de plume for her many beautiful prose of the county of Suffolk, Massachusetts, has reand poetic compositions, says of her-" Ske has never fused to you the jail of that county for the con written one line. " which dving she should wish to finement of fugi ive slaves, arrested by virtue of your authority as marshal of the United States, blot!" We are not so certain about that, however, and that this refusa is in obedience to a statute Grace is a regular-paid Correspondent of the "Nationof that State; and you enclose a copy of your al Era," and discusses Abolition as pertly and flipcorrespondence with the sheriff, as we I of the stapantly, as some of the more masculine of her sex, such tute in question, and ask that the commandant of as Lucretia Mott, &c., do, with disgusting brazenry. the navy yard, or of the revenue cutter at Boston, may be instructed to furnish such assis-

IF The Socorro tragedies-a graphic account of tion of the law for the arrest of fugitive slaves. which we extract from the correspondence of the By the President's direction I have the honor to Picayune, must be read with painful interest. The say, in reply, that the obstacle to performance of your duty, arising from the withdrawal by the narrative presents a dark picture of the state of soci-State of Massachusetts of the use of her jails for ety on our southwestern border. The retribution. however, in these cases, was as prompt and bloody as slaves, has been anticipated, and provided against by the reso ution of Congress, approved March 3. the crime-yet many such offences and offenders 1821, 3d vo ume Statutes at Large, page 646, by must go "unwhipt of justice." which the marshal in such case is expressly "au-

thorized and required to hire a convenient place A STRANGE VISITER .- As one of the Fulto serve as a temporary jail, and to make necessaton ferry boats was crossing the river recently, ry provision for the sale keeping of prisoners comwhen about mid river, the passengers on board mitted under the authority of the United States:' and he is to be allowed all reasonable expenses inwere suddenly surprised by the appearance of a large black seal popping his he d above water a curred for the above purposes. The want of the short distance from the boat. The stranger was evidently surprised himself at the s range objects room under the direction of the Marshal. Much exthat met his eye, and, as he turned his head alter- | citement exists at the Court house.

" I, Thomas Suns, of Savannah Ga., now in confinement in Boston, on oath, do testily and say that I believe the warrant from Commissioner Hallett on which I am now arrested, was not issued for the real purpose of having me tried, but for the fraudulent repose of assisting the marshal in sending me to leorgia, as a fugitive from service, and prevent me opposed to the fugitive slave law, a free soiler, &c. from obtaining a jury trial in regard to the claim made for my freedom.

"I believe the said warrant to be a trick against my freedom." THOMAS SEES. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Suffolk, ss.

A pril 10, 1851-Subscribed and sworn to before me, Signed, J. E. SEAWELL, Justice of the Peace. His honor, Judge Woodbury, said he could not go into the question of what the real reason of the delay was. Such delay as had occurred might be with perfect reason on different accounts-but it was com- not only pardonable but praiseworthy, as many of petent to ascertain, now, whether the warrant was these are extant no where else in print. Notwithstanvalid or not. He should issue a writ of habcas corous, and order a release from the Marshal forthwith it whether or not he was to be discharged fully was quite another thing-a question of law and justice. Accordingly, the prisoner Sims was brought before his honor, when D. B. Carry, Esq., appeared in behalf of the marshal and read the return, and also the orders from the Commissioner's Court for the remand-

ing of the prisoner from time to time to the custody of ing him to the most unwearied efforts in collecting the Marshal. He was desired by the Marshal to state that two parties held an interest in this case, the U. States and Massachusetts.

The Marshal was advised by counsel that his return was not transferable;

Mr. Sumner wished for delay for the purpose offecting evidence of the unreasonableness of the de lay by the Marshal in bringing Sims before' the Comsioner for the offence charged. Judge Woodbury finally consented to an adjournent until 3 o'clock this afternoon, and ordered the marshal to keep the prisoner in custody, and then to be

brought before hint. The Mayor sent a request to the commandant at the Navy Yard to assist in the escort of Sims to-day with a force of 150 men, and he signafied his intention

to comply with his request. SECOND DISPATCH

Surrender of Sims to the Chaimant. Boston, April 11th.-The Court came in at 3

lock and proceeded to give a decision. The commissioner said he was here to great question of law on his conscientious convictions of the truth. The first argument was that a commissioner had no right to decide this case, inasmuch as he was not clothed with judicial powers. He admitted fully that a claim of this sort came under the Judicial power of the United States, and the question was, experiment has proved that there may be rich gleawhether or not Congress had provided proper acts | nings even in fields which have been reaped by maempowering commissioners to exercise any of such powers. By act of 1842 there was an authorization of commissioners to act judicially to a certain extent and it was quite a common thing for them to arrest, examine, and imprison offending seamen and others,

holding them in prison until finally tried. This was a degree of judicial power.

The rendition of slaves escaped from one State to another was of the same nature as the rendition of fuand the other to a State. All that came before the ding it to our fair friends as a useful and instructive magistrate before whom the prisoner was arraigned, was simply the question of removal. It was ascertained and had been passed upon, that the act of Con gress, of 1850, authorized commissioners to issue a certificate for removal of fugitive slaves on finding

evidence that the claim of the owner is sustained. The liberty of the party was not m final consultation here, therefore the ground assumed by Counsel for the prisoner, that, as a question of property, the prisoner was entitled to a trial by jury-here it

was untenable The commissioner reviewed the law-cited authorities-and then took a careful review of the evidence

and said there was no doubt in his mind that the claim of the agent of Mr. Potter was well founded in fact, and said. "I deem it my duty to grant a certificate for his

removal back to Georgia, I therefore do grant it." The fugitive Sims, was then taken from the Court oom under the direction of the Marchal Marchal Marchal Marchal

Phila

ized in this case to issue to the marshal the writ of in the personages brought on the stage, that we are other circumstances.

We are surprised at the amount of authenticinfor. mation which Dr. Foote has been able to collect, much of which would soon have been irrevocably lost. The future historian of that State will find in this volume a rich treasure of facts, on the authenticity of which every dependence may be placed. For every chapter gives proof of extraordinary caution in founding the narrative on unquestionable authorities; these have been collected with great labour, in frequent tolsome journeys over many States, not without tedious consultation und transcription, as well as recourse to living witnesses. If the thread of the story is sometimes broken by repeated citation of documents, it is ding the insertion of long and numero us papers of this kind, the narrative is never diffuse and never ventsome. In every period of the history embraced in these "Sketches" and especially in the early parts, we have learnt much that we never knew before indeed the filial veneration of the Author, by leadmaterials from oral tradition, recondite manuscripts and rare volumes, has resulted in a treasure of merpected facts, and has filled some important clasms in the religious history of the State. One consequence of this assiduity, it is true, has been the accumulation of many documents which are properly the materials to serve the future historian; but where the great object has been to collect authentic annals we can readily exchange facility of narration for these full and

satisfactory details. In comparing these "Sketches of Virginia" with the Author's preceeding work, his " Sketches of North Carolina," we observe a decided improvement in the combination and the arrangement of the materials and in all that relates to literary ease and correctness-The errors in triffes that occasionally occur, seem to be owing to the Author's remoteness from the press-On the whole, we have not the slightest he-itation in expressing a belief that Dr. Foote has in this work, made an offering of inestimable value to the Ecclesiastical History of the Old Dominion, and the

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ny and able hauds.

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THE CONVENTION.

We publish to-day the proceedings of meetings in Craven and Wayne to appoint del ga es to the convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. A meeting in Greene will doubless be held this week, as it is court Jones and Carteret are yet 10 hold meetings. No time is to be lost, if the covention is to

